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WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the San Domingo Commissioners.

Synopsis of Their Report.

The Senate Crowded to Hear Mr. Sumner's Anti-San Domingo Speech.

Letter from Secretary Robeson in Defence of the President's Course.

Democratic Caucus to Consider the Ku-Klux Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The San Domingo Commissioners arrived this afternoon. Their report is extremely voluminous, and is now printing, referring to the soil, products, and health of the island are not fully drawn up. It will make about four columns of ordinary size. The report, in many respects will sum, up in some skeptical disagreement with the views of the joint Report. The report speaks in a better manner of the people of the island which the west was said, and the parts of the report relating to the character and form of government is given, followed by a reference to a long series of conversations and discussions with the President and Cabinet on the assistance of the United States. The report of affairs is given or an explanation of the many commonly known great observations in the treaty, treated in the report, and the reasons why the American Government was forced to full operation and considerable delay sometimes resulting in the agreement, and hope in full and reasonable performance of all parts of the treaty, except as to the Samana Bay matter, which is to be settled by Congress. Some changes in the boundary, by Haytien, Santo enjoys the subject of the grant. Majority of the population, and has to be accepted by the republic of Saint Domingo. Any changes in the treaty, it is a remarkable fact that the President, Cabinet, Legislature, and judiciary are in favor of having down. The report is, in general terms, favorable to the project of annexation. Other matters of interest are the confidence of the people would always have the reservation to submission. Other matters of interest are the reservation to submission. Other matters of interest are the reservation to submission. Other matters of interest are

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TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS AS GRAIN MARKETS.

The *Financial Bulletin*, of New York, usually a very good authority on the subjects to which it specially addresses itself, has an article on the relative standing of Chicago and St. Louis as grain markets, which betrays much technical and hydrographical ignorance. This ignorance is, perhaps, excusable, as it is founded upon an extraordinary and unprecedented early opening of navigation on the Upper Mississippi River. The fact that St. Louis was able to get hold of 124,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending March 18, 1871, while she received only 41,353 bushels during the corresponding week in 1870, would look like an experiment grain, if it were not positioned that, during the first named period (the present year) the Upper Mississippi River, whence this wheat came, was open, and had already been open two weeks, whereas, in the previous year, Lake Pepin was closed by ice until the 8th of April. The St. Paul *Pioneer's* record of the "leading season" shows that the earliest opening of navigation for the previous past was the 15th, when the ice moved out of Lake Pepin on the 10th of March. The opening this year was three days two weeks earlier than that.

Judging the future season by the amount of freight accumulated at the various landings on the Upper Mississippi, destined for St. Louis, St. Louis manufactured flour largely, and obtains most of her supplies of wheat for this purpose from Minnesota. The first boats that got through the ice in the spring take these winter accumulations and pour them into St. Louis all at once. This phenomenon, if it fail to occur a few years hence (that is, at the usual time), would have occasioned no remark. There is no evidence that the receipts of wheat at St. Louis, which amounted to 6,630,258 bushels in 1870 and 6,736,494 bushels in 1869 (a decrease of 98,201 bushels), will be any greater this year than last, or than those of Chicago, which amounted to 17,338,676 in 1870 and 16,572,760 in 1869 (an increase of 475,916 bushels), will be any less this year than last.

The *Bulletin* thinks that the extraordinary exhibit of a single week's operations in St. Louis should be attributed, on the one hand, to the elevator monopoly in Chicago, and, on the other, to the lack of banking facilities at Milwaukee. If the ice had remained fast in Lake Pepin to the 1st of April, the elevator monopoly in Chicago and the paucity of green backs at Milwaukee might have been granted; but they would never have been attributed to the "phenomenal" action which the particular tale. As regards the former of these grievances, it will probably be found, in the course of the present season, that the railways, which really control the elevators, must, for the profit to Chicago, lower the freight, and that, wherever reform is needed, will be put in force wherever any perceptible diversion of the trade to St. Louis is noticed. No such diversion has yet occurred. Although the fact that she has lost many people to the square mile than Illinois. On the contrary, we think her free and intelligent population are entitled to sympathy in their affliction, when they see the carpet-baggers of Florida and the adventurers of Nevada to perform a mean and contemptible act.

MR. SUMNER AND SAN DOMINGO.

We yield a considerable portion of our space, this morning, to make room for Mr. Sumner's speech on San Domingo, delivered yesterday in the Democratic Senate. It is well worth a careful reading, and will be found, notwithstanding its length, to be interesting as well as instructive. The moderation of its tone, and the absence of everything like declamation, are hardly full to be remarked upon, while they add strength to the array of facts and of argument on which the Senator relies to make good his position. On the question as to whether the annexation of San Domingo is a fine thing for the island or for the Dominicans, but considers himself to be the person exercising in this country the corresponding power of the Minister to England, and can make and dictate Senator, and whether accept or not is only a question of time. The Executive fancy we do not think that these ought to be any complaint of injustice when we say that the rotten borough system is as corrupt and disreputable in this country as it ever was in England. That it is constitutional does not improve its character, nor give any additional moral force to the proceedings which flow from it.

It is perhaps nothing more than a coincidence that Rhode Island should have furnished the Chairman of the committee in the only two instances where the Senate of the United States was weak enough to plegiate a commissioner by order of the Executive; and, in both cases, the proceeding was associated with the votes by the votes of Senators representing the rotten boroughs of Rhode Island, Florida, Delaware, and Arkansas. Phillip Allen, of Rhode Island, holding a seat from a rotten borough, was chosen in 1855, to do the very same duty that was required, in 1871, of Mr. Anthony, holding a seat from the same borough. The act itself, in both cases, was such as could only be successful under the rotten borough system, and in both cases the power from a rotten borough was properly rejected as the organ of those who performed it.

The Boston *Advertiser* must be able to understand that an act of gross injustice and proscription gains or loses in its force by the character of those who commit it; and, though Rhode Island and Nevada and Florida have a constitutional equality in the Senate, does it not have a direct bearing upon the respectability of the action, in knowing that it succeeded only through the votes of Senators representing pocket-sized States?

We do not wish to disparage Rhode Island, nor question the fact that she has less people to the square mile than Illinois. On the contrary, we think her free and intelligent population are entitled to sympathy in their affliction, when they see the carpet-baggers of Florida and the adventurers of Nevada to perform a mean and contemptible act.

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THE ROTTEN BOROUGHS.

The Boston *Advertiser* appears to be surprised and offended at our remarks concerning the rotten borough system. Through which Mr. Sumner has been enabled to prevent the annexation of San Domingo. That paper says:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has attributed the fact of the defeat of the annexation treaty to the rotten borough system, the senatorial system of the United States, which gives to Rhode Island, with a million less population than Illinois, the same power in the Senate as the latter State. We do not know that we have any objection, or that we have expressed any wish for a change. The point we made was that these States are so small that they stick to the condition, of rotten boroughs whenever an administration undertakes to control them. The significance of the vote to which we called attention was, that the removal of Sumner was carried by the Senators having only nominal constituencies, and the character of the proceeding was fairly illustrated by the fact that it would have failed had the Senators representing those Senators representing States and not boroughs.

We do not object to Rhode Island being represented by two Senators; we consider it a misfortune that the political effects can be controlled as they notoriously are controlled. The British Minister cannot be member, and direct the vote for each rotten borough. The fact is the person exercising in this country the corresponding power of the Minister to England, and can make and dictate Senator, and whether accept or not is only a question of time. The Executive fancy we do not think that these ought to be any complaint of injustice when we say that the rotten borough system is as corrupt and disreputable in this country as it ever was in England. That it is constitutional does not improve its character, nor give any additional moral force to the proceedings which flow from it.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Evening.

Process in the Way of Miscellaneous Business.

THE LAW COURTS.

Theatrical Imbroglio—Little vs. Fuller.

Trouble Among the Lumber Dealers.

Circuit Court.

Work on the Stevens History of a Battle.

Row at Farmer Sing Bushhouse, and How Sue Farrer was Pierced by Knives.

Work on the New York Times Block.

Ocean Steamers.

Amboy Coal.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

Markets by Telegraph.

Foreign Markets.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Daily Market.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

Dr. J. C. Otis,
No. 9 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

$1,000 Reward

Private Matters.
DR. E. B. CLARKE,

The Bridal Chamber.

Ocean Navigation

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
Through Line to Japan and China.

For China and Japan.

Time-Table
Arrival and Departure of Trains

CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Recent Annual Election Decided to be of no Effect.

Another to be Held on Saturday Next.

As adjourned meeting of the Chicago Library Association was held in the library rooms on last evening for the transaction of important business. President O. C. Rooney and Secretary H. S. Austin were present, and performed the duties of their respective offices. There was quite a large and interested audience.

The preliminary order of exercises was the partial acceptance of the previous two meetings, which was of significance for Rostter Moody, and an amusing item of old stories which the Secretary and the Trustees would like the association to save. As a sports reader Mr. Austin proved himself a success, though it was admitted that his line of fun was wonderfully out of place.

Mr. B. M. Shepard objected to the conclusion of the report, and read a part of the by-laws in support of his objection.

The Chair did not think that anything in the report would militate against any future motion that Mr. Shepard might wish to make.

The report of the Inspectors of Election was read, as published in the TRIBUNE of yesterday.

Mr. Hill moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the Trustees of Election be rejected.

Resolved, That a new election be ordered pursuant to Article 3.

Mr. Hill supported his resolutions in a long speech in favor of ballot-box stuffing. He said that the Directors had no right to interfere with the votes of members, and two orders in his hand, which, if true, would make many think. Those attending the Board meeting on the evening of the 13th, the night before the election, which were supposed to have been private, were admitted.

Mr. Brown blustered the speaker to make the point of order, which was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Hill—Some detail being signed Green and Brown, and the Board being composed of Green and Brown, it was evident that the Green ticket was to be voted for. Mr. Brown, who was behind the curtain, knew that the White ticket was intended to be voted, and that was the reason why he objected to the admission of a ticket not on white paper, and was therefore not the Green ticket with the Green signature. Mr. Brown knew what ticket was on yellow